SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1882.

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The Guiteau Trial.

Argument upon the prayers to the Court in the Gurreau trial was begun yesterday, Mr. Davidon opening for the presecution. from the House of Lords. That cute, he conin this country ever since. It required the without a numeration, defence to show that the accused per on was unable to distinguish between right and wrong, in order to establish his insanity.

in support of the doctrine that irresponsibility may be inferred from the existence of Insanity, and that the jury should be in- the high form of civilization existing at the structed to acquit upon a reasonable doubt | time of their arrival, and to have tamof the sanity of the prisoner.

Mr. Scoville added the same line of argument, and had not finished when the forces of nature. In the pure Maya archi-

court adjourned. GUITEAU frequently interrupted Mr. DAY-Judge Davis's charge in the Coleman case, he shouted that the jury in that case returned a verdict against the charge. He speech to the jury.

The jury were present during Mr. Davidon's argument, but were absent and owing mainly to the effect of the preduring the afternoon, when the counsel for the defence were speaking. Mr. Scoville commented upon this fact with some bitterness, and there was a sharp colloquy between counsel in regard to it.

The Religion of Humanity.

Mr. COURTLANDT PALMER occupies a considerable space in to-day's paper with a defence of what he designates as the Religion of Humanity. Mr. Palmer's letter is able and even eloquent; and we are bound to say that several other communications though a good deal corrupted by the combeen able and eloquent also. But there Yucatan peninsula, it should still be the must be an end to every debate; and we do not expect to publish anything more upon this subject at present.

How the Religion of Humanity can really able to understand. If it has a god, he is a deity who takes no particular interest in the affairs or the destinles of men; and the only immortality of which it allows a conception consists, not in a future life of the individual soul, but in the perpetuation of an inmay possibly be a religion; but in our conception it is the nearest thing possible to no religion at all.

We believe that the Religion of Humanity Frenchman. He was an eminent philosopher, who demanded positive evidence before he would admit any proposition. Seeing that man had always had some kind of religion, and that religious considerations seemed to be indispensable to mankind, M. Compe, having renounced all existing forms of faith, set out like a prudent legislator to ments and languages belonging to the oldsupply something that might meet this universal demand, and the best that he could hit upon was this Religion of Humanity. Sector, also, that some incarnation of every place, that the head of the mastedon apreligious idea is necessary, our philosopher found a high priestess for his new church | Yucatan, and it would seem to follow that in the person of a lady of whom at that the builders must have been contemporary Gime he was a devout adorer, and she with that animal. We may infer that the became the chief saint of the humanitary ecclesia. Put, also, such adoration is never perpetual, and after a while this fair dame tory could fix the epoch at which the worshipper may have found one for himself.

And much good may it do them! Did Civilization Begin in America?

A remarkable theory has lately been put forth by Dr. LE PLONGEON, who has for some time been engaged in exploring the ruins of Yucatan. He cites a number of facts tending to prove that communications, if not intimate relations, must have existed at a very remote date between the inhabitants of Central America and those of Asia and Africa. Inasmuch, too, as he believes that some of the Maya structures in Yucatan belong to a much earlier epoch of the world's history than any architectural remains now extant in Egypt or in Asia, he Infers that civilizing agencies must have passed from the West to the East, and not in the reverse direction. We are not yet prepared to accept this conclusion, although It is supported by a good many coincidences and analogies; but there is no doubt that Dr. Le Plongron, in his rôle of disloyeter, has made valuable contributions to our

knowledge of prehistoric America.

It has heretofore been taken for granted

by almost all European archeologists that no relations whatever existed between the monuments and civilizations of the inhab-Itants of this continent and those of the Old World. Whether or not the as umption may hereafter prove to have been well founded, it is certain that it has thus far been made on insufficient evidence, for until Dr. Le Prongeon and his wife began their labors, the ruined cities of Yucatan had sonal decoration of men. Certainly in this never been systematically, much less sel- country men are now dressing far better entifically, explored. Dr. LE PLONGEON began his work by taking photographs of all the Maya menuments, both in their entirety and in their details; and next he surveyed them carefully, making accurate plans of them, in order to ascertain the use for which the holids regarded as a fop, a coxcomb, of whom the relations which the ornaments here to | peeted. A rough and ready and more or observed coincidences in one of these pic- must have been struck with the greater distance from the edifice. On examining the | mac, whatever his size, as committed with ground about this mound, he came on a half | that of gentlemen in this republic. buried statue representing a wounded tiger, | But in this respect we have been improve status recalled vividiy the images of Chal-dean and the street which had hu-man heads joined to the bodies of animals. Some of our youth, enamoused of every-

ing two thin flames, obviously typifying the spirit of the dying man abandoning the the vicinity that the mound was a physique of Americans, which differs, on the mansoleum, Dr. Le Plongkon resolved average, from that of Englishmen. to excavate it, and after two months of hard toll, and after penetrating through large stone urn containing a heap of dust Part of this dust being sent to the United States and saffected to a chemical analysis was pronounced to be organic manner which ties and carried to the city of Mexico, where to his complexion. This is his letter: He spoke in support of the rule of legal in- it was placed in the National Museum; but sanity as laid down by the Judges of the the rest of the status, wrapped in oil-cloth English bench in reply to interrogatories and palm leaves, was so netly buried by the discoverer to order that he might not be tended, had been adhered to in England and stripped of the whole fruit of his labors

Dr. Ln Phosonon found that the Maya civilization could be best studied in Chicken, for in Uxmal, where he subsequently Mr. REED replied for the defence, arguing | prosecuted his researches, there are many vestiges of the Nahua invasion from the north. The Nahmas seem to have destroyed pered with the ornaments of the buildings with a view to introducing symbols of the tecture and sculpture, Dr. LE Phongeon assures us that he has never seen anything mon's remarks, and when the latter cited which necessarily immied idol worship. He is inclined to think that the ruling classes among the Mayas were monothelets, although the masses of was very abusive, and he announced that he would settle the question by a two hours' natural phenomena under the direct supervision of historical or imaginary beings. Thus, by the time of the Spanish conquest,

ceding Nahua invasions, the primitive form

of Maya worship was tending to be replaced

by that of their great men and women, who

were deified and had temples raised to their memory. Charemon, for instance, who, we should infer from the result of our explorer's exervations in his funeral mound. was a real person, became the god of war. It is a strange fact that the language of the ancient Mayas should have survive! all the vicissitudes of time, wars, and political and religious convulsions, and that, alwhich we have published on both sides have | mingling of races in the limited area of the vernacular. In some parts of Central Amerlea it is spoken in its pristine purity, as, for example, by the Chaacmules, a tribe of bearded men who live in the vicinity of the be a religion is something which we are not unexplored rulns of the ancient city of Tekal. It is an undisputed fact that many tribes. seems to have exercised pricatly and Nahua invaders, sought refuge in the There, it is said, their descendants still live, | good looks will be disastrous. preserving the customs, manners, and langunge of their foretathers unaltered; but no white man has ever penetrated their land known to Mexicans as the Tierra de

Tabaseo, Chiapas, and Yucatan, the river

Uzumasinta watering part of their territory. After adducing a great number of coincidences and similarities in the Maya language and architecture, and in the monuest civilizations of the Old World, Dr. La Pronucos undertakes to fix the date of the Maya remains. He points out, in the first pears frequently on the oldest structures in date of those edifices could be roughly de termined if the students of natural hiselse evidence regarding the date of its erection. We know, from the accounts transmitted by the early Spanish chroniclers, that the ancient inhabitants of Yucatan computed time by means of stone columns, a small stone being deposited for each period of four years, and a large stone after the larse of twenty years. A column when completed contained eight of these large stones, and thus indicated a cycle of 16) years. Now, in Ake, a city about twenty-five miles from Merida, there still exists a monument sustaining thirty-six of these chronological columns, which attest apparently that 5,760 years intervened between the placing of the stone at the bottom of the first column and the depositing of the capstone on the top of the thirty-sixth column. How long before the Spanish conquest the last deposit was made it is impossible to say; but, supposing that it took place at that date, we might infer that 6,100 years have

Mesopotamia, or even in the Nile valley. What Shall be the Color of his Cravat ?

vance in taste, or whatever the couse, there can be no doubt that there has been of late years a decided improvement in the per-

than they used to do. Not many years ago a large part of the community looked with eyes of suspicion or ridicule on a man who was particular about his garments, and who took pains to make

having the head of a human being. This ling rapidly within the last twenty years. Here he also discovered a slab on which thing British, send to London for their was represented in hes relief a dying war- garm ads, and drammers for the leadrior rectining on his back, and having the | 16g tailoring establishments of the Engleft arm placed across his chest, with the lish capital visit this country yearhand resting on the right shoulder in exact- by to exhibit samples of cloths and pectally from the tapid expansion of the ly the same attitude which the Egyptians | to take measures and orders for suits to be | manufacturing element. There are related to give the vote of that State to Japaneses. wave to the mannales of some of their emi- made there. But there is really no need of tively more months to feed, and, on the

after the duties are paid, they can be got at a less cost than here. Our best New York body with the last warm breath. Convinced | tailors do work fully as good as that done by these and other sculptures found in in London, and they better understand the

We are glad to see our men showing more taste in their dress, and view with satisfacthree level floors, he at last uncovered a | tion the displacement of the suits of black broadcloth for daily wear, which were once regarded as essential to fine dressing. It is pleasant, also, to see that men are showing by Prof. TROMPLON of Worcester, Mess., more taste than formerly in the selection of colors for their adornment, and particularly had been exposed to a very great heat. Near | for their cravats. We therefore gladly adthe nen was discovered the head of a colossal | vise a correspondent who writes us regardstatue. This head was so zed by the authori- ing the sort of searf which is best adapted

Sin; What colors in her would be in good taste for good man with to blot but here or whiskers to wear! This question may seem amounting, but it is made in good faith. No doubt atters than the writer would be interested in an answer, for all gentlemen have not a natural raste in combining or continuing colors, and have to look CONSTANT BEADER.

Our friend need not have apologized for asking his question. It is a very interesting one, and we hasten to answer it for his benefit and for the benefit of all those who have what is called a sandy complexion. For if the cravat is selected in bad taste, if it does not harmonize in color with the complexion of the wearer, or present an agreeable contrast to it, the effect in the appearance of the man is lamentable. It spoils his looks. In all his dress there is nothing more important than the cravat. It is what the late Timothy Tircomb used to call the centre of dress; and if it is not right, the

whole is wrong. At this time especially, the cravat is more than ever important. Waistcoats are now cut very high, and the searf or cravat covers up the whole of the shirt front which the garment leaves exposed. Thus at the neek the only bit of more or less deeided color with which a man can relieve the soberness of his garb must be put. Accordingly, within a few years manufacturers at home and abroad have been taxing their ingenuity and their taste to make cravats of great beauty and elegance, which shall at the same time not be open to the charge of loudness. Some of these are really very hand-one, and many are very expensive. A man of taste, however, can select a sultable eravat at a moderate cost. He can get it already made up, or, what is better, he can buy a searf and gracefully tie it himself. The old shoe-string ties, always offensive for day wear, should be rigorously eschewed.

Now, what shall be the color of our sandy complexioned friend's cravat? Dark colors of no decided that he may wear; and if he wants something a little more showy, let him select one of an indigo-blue shade, or of one of the warmer brown shades. So define, he will be sure not to go wrong; and his and especially that of the Itzaes (which | reddish hair and whiskers-a very desirable color, by the way-will appear to the best literary functions), retreating before the advantage. But if he allows the shopkeoper to paim off a purple cravat on him for blue, islands of the lake now called Lake Peten, in his lack of discrimination between colors, definite influence that proceeds from each and in the well-nigh inaccessible valleys or if he takes a fluming red one, or one of man's life and actions in this world. It defended by ranges of towering mountains. bright lavender, the consequence to his

Having purchased his crayat, let him wear it with a small and uppretentious searf pin. No matter if you possess the was founded by M. Augustin Comte, a clever | guarded stronghold, situated in the tract of | Koh-l-noor, don't stick it in your cravat. Avoid all vulgar display of jeweiry, either

Guerra, and which lies between Guatemala. | at your neck or elsewhere on your person. If our correspondent follows our advice, we guarantee him that his appearance will favorably impress all persons of good taste, provided, of course, he dresses suitably in other ways, and has a countenance which exhibits not only physical beauty, but also displays refinement of feeling and goodness of heart, and beams with intelligence.

The Land Question in Scotland.

During the last six months an active agitation for a readjustment of the relations between landlords and tenants has been going on in Scotland. It broke out in Aberdeenshire, but was soon communicated to other parts of the country, and there is now a general demand on the part of Scotch was deposed from her supreme elevation; mastedon became extinct in Central farmers for a legal settlement of rents on the and from that time forward the Religion of America. Dr. LE PLONGRON, however, lines of the tries Land act. Inasmuch, too, Humanity has been left without priest or has discovered in one of the Maya as the tenants greatly outnumber the laudpriestess, except, perhaps, as each individual | buildings equally conclusive and more pre- | lords at the polls, and constitute, in fact, the bulk of the Liberal party in Scotland, there is little doubt that their demands will receive attention at the hands of the GLADsroyn Ministry.

The situation of the Scotch crofter or farmer is uncloubtedly much better than that of the Irish peasant. Still, in his opinion, it is bad en augh, and amply justifies his call for legislative remedies. As a rule, he holds under a lease which, in the case of tenancies covering more than a few acres, is usually for nineteen years. At the end of that term the rent is almost invariably raised by the fantiord, and to such an extent that the price of arable land in Scotland has been doubled, trebled, and even quadrupled within the last forty years. Now the tenants over that from much the larger portion of this increment in value, the landford has no claim whatever to derive profit. In the northern part of Scotland, particularly, a great outlay of capital now clapsed since the laying of the first and labor in the shape of dykes, drains, mastone of the Ake monument to serve as a nure, farm buildings, and machinery is rerecord of the age of the Maya nation. It is quired in order to seeme a good erop even true enough that this date, if it can be accepted, would indicate a much earlier orier or more rocky soils noed an expenditure gin of Maya civilization than has ever been which can rarely be repuid within a generaprovements have been made at the cost of the landowner, the tenants are not no willing that these should be taken into account when Whether it is the result of a general ad- their remissive remijusted on the expiration of their knees. But their main grievance is that the additions to the rental are out of all proportion to the sums invested by the exertions. Complaints on this more would ago by the cyulcal roots that t mants should ings were erected. He also examined nothing of serious consequence could be ex- have known what they were about when they took their leases, and that if they each other, and endeavored to elicit the less careless costume was associated with choice to put more money in the land that meaning of the intricate designs. It was enterprise and sterring canacity. His good | they could reasonably expect taged out in a not, however, until he had nearly completed | taste in dress was not counted in favor of a | fixed time, they had early completed | the tracing and study of the mural paint- manby ractical, genhead people. The bad blance. But the Irich Land act of 1881, alings still extant in the funeral chamber of | dressing of American men was at one time | though its practical workings in fredwid CHARCHOL, at Chichen-Itza, that he was able | particularly offensive to foreign travellers, | have by no mesus ratisfied its framers, has | deserves elected praise. to detect the key to the picture writing. He | and since that day the visit of to England | at least established the principle that Parliament will interfere to protect one party tures with the designs inscribed upon taste, appropriateless, and elegance of the to a contract, when improvements effected mound situated at a considerable outward appearance of the average English- at his cost possible at the expiration of a lease.

There is another ground on which Seetch farmers denounce the present rentals as signally unjust, and invoke the intervention of the national Logislature. Much of the present value of land in the neithern half of Great Brown is due, not to improve ments made by landford or by tenant, but to general causes with which neither party can be exedited. It has arisen from the collective growth of the population, and es-Lent men. From his mouth were seen escap- sending abroad for garments, unless, even to there side, fewer hands to thit the soil. In Republican member from Maryland lay tion agents enough, no doubt, in Europe; there the cap-

There have been also marked changes in the distribution of population, the result of which has been that certain districts have immensely appreciated in value through their proximity to new markets. And looking at the agricultural resources of the whole country, it may be said that the development of railway communication has opened new markets for all the produce of Scotland in the British metropolis and the other great centres of English trade and industry. The value added to Scotch farms through the operation of the facts here noted is what Mr. J. S. MILL used to describe as the "uncarned increment;" and the Scottish farmers complain that every penny of this extraneous gain has been appropriated by their landlords on the readjustment of their rentals. MILLO's own idea was that this unearned increment should, in the shape of a tax, be confiscated by the State for the benefit of the whole community; but the recent tendency of Liberal statesmen has been to hold that tenants should at least divide it with the landlords, if they should not, as some maintain, enjoy the whole of it.

The demands of Scotch farmers are not limited to a claim for compensation for improvements, and for a share of the uncarned increment in the value of land resulting from social and economical revolutions. They concur with Eaglish tenants in insisting on the immediate abolition of the trammels on the free transfer of land imposed by the laws of entail and settlement, and ask that all lands shall be made as easily transferable as a railway share, and subject to the same laws of inheritance. They have also some special grievances of their own, for although the law of Hypothec, which gave the landlord a first lien on all the tenant's movables, was coasiderably modified a year ago, the farmers hold that it ought to be repealed altogether, and that the landlord ought to have no advantage over any other creditor. There is also much more vehement complaint of the game laws in Scotland than in England. Since the custom of letting Highland moors for the season to English sportsmen has become so prevalent and profitable, the Scotch landowners have shown themselves much more careful of their game, and the strict preserving of deer, grouse, and rabbits has become a curse to the tenant farmer.

As we have said, these demands of Scotch tenants, most of whom may be relied on to vote with the Liberal party, are not deemed unreasonable by the GLADSTONE Cabinet. It is not the less true that the Highland erofter, notwithstanding the exactions and be a rich man compare! with the Irish peasant, even if the latter's rent were reduced far below the level of GRIFFITH's valuation

The Proposed Change of Coins.

The Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, Col. A. Loudon Snowden, is auxious to alter our minor coinage. On general principles such a proposition excites apprehension, because no one can tell what may result. According to the account given, his plan includes designs for one, three, and five cent pleass. The proposed changes are based on a theory of uniform alloy of three parts copper to one part | President Ponk. nickel, due proportion of weight and size in each piece, and uniformity of device in all three. Of course, it is not possible to pass judgment on this project without seeing samples of the suggested coins, or, at least, of their composition, sizes, and devices; but public experience of changes in coinage have taught some things.

The small copper cent is as good a piece for its purpose as any substitute could hope to be. The present two-cent piece, if unnecessary, is not objectionable. The three-cent plece is, and always has been, a nuisance; it could hardly fail to be improved by the device of Superintendent Snowden, provided there were any need of a three-cent piece at all. The small five-cent piece has the ad-, as six to four on Gowan, vantage of being sliver; but the nickel fivediminutive size. The silver half dime is the prettier, but it is too small; and this disad-

vantage is fatal. Why, then, should we discard the small copper cent, which, as it comes fresh from the mint, is no less handsome in material than convenient in size? The nickel alloy cent, with a buzzard on it, shows the result of needleady seeking novelty in metal and design. It is a sickly looking coin, appearing mean and uncertain in color, without sharp, clear lines, independently of its wretched device. The only argument for giving up the copper cent and the nicket five-cent piece is uniformity of device. But of what use is uniformity? Why is it better than variety? Why not have variety even for its own sake? Where colns resemble each other in size, variety in composition and device gives less likelihood of one being passed by mistake,

in haste, for another of different value. Insatiable collectors of displaced coins welcome frequent revolutions in the currency. But there is a difference between the numismatic and the public purpose. A vention; but the average citizen looks at the coinage for practical use. There is a metal-He dollar that meets universal approval; there is another, the trade dollar, which is from the most fertile Lands, willothe light- a nuisance, because it will not pass everywhere; there is a third, a gold dollar, which is also a nulsance, because it is too ascribed to that which arose in China, in tion. In those cases where permanent im- small, and too liable to be last. There is a five-dollar gold piece, which is all right; and there are a three-dollar gold piece and a two-and-a-half-dollar gold piece, both of which are nulsances; the former the more so, because it is not needed, and because it is liable to be paid out by mistake for a new cent. The bulky old coplandowners, and that the pickest rules of per, which when it occasionally turns up, equity are often violated by hould ads who everybody gots rid of at the earliest opnorhave never expected a panny in im- tunity, was too generous in the quanprovements, but make the tenants pay tity of metal the Government gave in an enlarged rest for an increased value, for a cent. Take any hundred intelligent all of which is due to their own money and edited a, and probably mostly-nine would agree as to which are the good forms, and himself as presentable as possible. He was have been disposed of two or there years | which the bad, in current coins; and they would also agree in keeping the good as they are, and confining changes to the bad.

Electoral Conspiracy in 1800 and in 1877.

The E1-Sty of the Republican members of Congress in 1800, when the Federalists intrigued to count out Thomas Jarranson,

Eight States voted all the time for Jur-Presson, while the Federal majority in six States voted for Axnon BURR, who was also a Republican, and two States were divided. The withdrawal of a single Federalist from Vermont or Maryland would at once have elected JEFFEL ON

But Peder in hat have keped to corrupt enough Republican to inhers to defeat the popular will. Vari and weighty overtures were made to at Republicans, but not a single overture proceeded from them. At last, on the thirty-sixth ballot, the opposition gave way, apparently from sheer exhaustion, by the with frawai of Mr. Monnis of Vermont. This enabled has only colleague iscrueg the four or five days of balloting

on a sick bed in an antercom attended by his heroic wife, and there, with trembling hand, he traced the name of JEFFERSON each time the ballot box was handed to him. The incorruptibility of the Democratic-Republican representatives in 1800 stands forth as a humiliating rebuke to their suc-

cessors in 1977, when, in spite of the resolution of the House of Representatives that SAMUEL J. TILDEN had been elected President, some fifteen recreant Democrats, meinly from the South, with the late Fen-NANDO WOOD of this city to help them, concurred with their political adversaries in completing the conspiracy to count him out and give the office to the now notorious RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Mormonism in the Cabinet.

On the 4th day of March, 1881, JAMES A. GARFIELD, President of the United States, standing on the steps of the Capitol at Washington and speaking to the American people, uttered these words:

"The Marmon Church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instru mentalities of the law. In my judgment it is the duty of Congress, while respecting to the attermost the consc tions convictions and relations scruples of every citizen, to problibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices, especially of that class which destroy the family relation and entanger social order."

In spite of the sincere prayers of millions, CHESTER A. ARTHUR to-day occupies the place of JAMES A. GARFIELD; and he proposes to appoint as his Secretary of the Interior Aaron A. Sargent, a man who deems polygamy sacred. "Polygamy," he says, "is a religious institution, and I have never known persecution to be effective against religion.

What he calls persecution is merely the enforcement of the laws of the United States. If Gen. GARFIELD had lived, the aspirations of such a man for the Cabinet would have been as ineffectual as the longing of SATAN to enter heaven.

Mr. Hayes Gives Away \$500.

Let it be recorded that Mr. R. B. HAYES has voluntarily parted with property of a value stated at \$500. He has given a gold watch and chain to Locomotive Engineer JOHN UNGLAUB for doing his duty under trying circumstances.

Mr. HAYES should receive due credit for this act; but had he been just before he was generous, he would have had so large an amount to refund that he might not have had \$500 to spare at present. Still, had he himself done his duty in the hour of trial, grievances which he denounces, would still he might now be enjoying a consciousness of rectitude sweeter than any pleasure the acquisition of wealth can bring.

> This day is the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Our Democratic friends will e specially interested in a graphic letter which we publish in another column, describing the last days, death, and funeral of OLD HICKORY from the pen of one of his most intimate friends and a near neighbor, the late Justice CATRON of the Supreme Court of the United States. Nor will the public at large be less interested in this description of the character of that remarkable man. The letter was written to Mr. Bu-CHANAN when he was Secretary of State under

> The escape of BURKE, the bank robber, known as Billy the Kid, from an Albany jail in which he was awaiting trial, will be unpleasant news for the banks. This kid has no connection with the one who was killed by a Sheriff out West, some months ago, after a desperate career: but that he is a bad one, the pending charges on which he was awaiting trial show. There is something queer about the way in which this jail breaking was effected. It is a bad beginning for the year, in that prison.

> It is too late for betting on horse races in London; it is too early for betting on the University boat race; but a substitute is offered in the betting there on Monday's Rhading Bailrond election, and one of the reports gives the odds

> go to work in the usual hendlong, cut-anddried way, without waiting for the Supervisor at Large, when Supervisor GALLAGHER, in a resolution of eloquence and elegance, moved that the Supervisor at Large be inaugurated with becoming ceremony. He thought that "a more dignified observance of the inaugural into office of our highest functionaries should superseds the former uncouth, uncultivated, and unmathetical manner that has hitherto prevailed, and that "the Board should occupy an advanced position in all that relates to the beautiful in the service of government;" and that therefore two Supervisors hunt up the Supervisor at Large and conduct him to his chair, while the Board remained standing. This was done amid impressive silence. If the apostle's influence has began to work upon Brooklyn Supervisors. where will it end?

The Rev. John Jasper of Richmond has a rival in Prof. Jourson of Hamilton. The Professor is also a colored man, and he also believes that "the sun do move," and, like Brother mint expert may enjoy experiment and in- | Jastus, he quotes from the Bible to prove his | theory. He frankly acknowledges that his views are not in accord with the more advanced men of science, but, believing the Bible, he can but believe that the sun goes around the earth, He thinks it is unfortunate that religion and science are at loggerheads, and that they should go band in hand.

This winter has thus far been anything but severe; yet on one of its few cold days, but week, frozen hydrants caused such delay at a fire in a factory of this city that the stock and machinery were destroyed. As soon as the hydrants were thawed the flames were controiled at once. Are energy and inventiveness unable to remedy or to greatly decrease this costly and perilous annoyance of frigen hydrants, the cause of so many lesses during so many winters?

The new revivalist, Geodore O. Barnes, calls himself the Mountain Evangelist of Kenneky. He claims to be not only able to cure sin-sick a mis, but disease-burdened bodies. For the first he preaches and prays. The latter he anothis with oil and prays over. Brother Banks claims that Gop never dames, but that the devil does, and that he is the author of sin and disease. Evangelist Bankas has chosen a rich field for his work. If he converts Kentucky he will make a great reputation.

Fifteen hundred converts to Mormonism save been made in England alone since August. This shows that the Church of Latter Day Saints is not dying out. What is the secret of this sug cess? Here is a community composed of extles. who also practically make themselves outlaws. They do not know what day their land and even their lives may be taken from them by a Gentile crusade. They know that their beliefs and practives are booked on with general abhorrence What keeps this sect continually growing by fresh converts? Surely polygamy is not the only motive that brings in these Englishmen and Englishwomen, mostly from the farmer classes. It is hard to believe that the religious telusions of Joseph Smith and Binoman You've could, alone and unaided, have such a power. Is not the true so ret that these men and women of the Oid World are won by finding a well-organized, flourishing State coming to them and begging them to be part and parcel of it, sharing its privileges and direct, in a way that no other State invites? There are emigra-

are people trying to pick up railroad laborers, factory hands, and what not, and there is a general knowledge that America invites emigrants. But Mormonism calls in an individual way, and with specific invitations. It is probably the political, State-founding side of Mormonism that is the strongest, and that side is shrewd, though the religious side be a swindie.

There is complaint about the manner in which Mayor Low of Brooklyn treats the reporters. It is said that he is not so easy of access as his predecessor, and that the reporters are now kept out on occasions at which they used to be admitted. When, on last Wednesday, a delegation of temperance men called to urge a certain policy upon the Mayor, the reporters were excluded. Every man has a right to protect himself from unjustifiable Intrusion, but a public officer in this country must never forget that he is not the representative of a sovereign dealing with subjects, but is a servant of the people. It may sometimes be troublesome to answer the inquiries of reporters, but it should be borne in mind that they are not gratifying a personal curiosity, but, in a manner, represent the public, and reasonable attention to them is not a favor, but a duty. The proper rule for public business is that it be transacted as publiely as possible. Many things may need to be done in private; but the visit of a body of citizens to address a public officer upon a question of public policy does not seem to be one of them.

The Owensburg Opera House, which was destroyed on Friday evening, is the third American theatre burned since the Vienna disaster. In two out of the three fires the cause was an imperfect or overheated furnace. In all three cases, by good fortune, the theatres were empty; but the occurrence of three destructive fires in theatres is suggestive, especially at this time, when, with the memory of the Vienna horror still fresh, special precautions are generally supposed to be taken.

The question of superiority between the two American horses which as three-year-olds swept all before them on the English turf last year will probably be brought to the test this year. As they are both already entered in the City and Suburban, the Epsom Cup and the Aseot Cup, and will doubtless be found in other great races, they can hardly avoid at least one meeting, and they may have several.

THE NEV IN 1882.

If 1881 was preëminently the astrologers year owing to the great conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn, upon which so many frightful prophecies were based, 1882 will be, in a similar sense, the astronomers' year on account of the transit of Venus. The transit does not occur until December, but the astronomers are already preparing for their observations of it. In fact, they began their preparations more than twenty-five years ago, so important is this event to astronomical science. By the transit of Venue is meant the passage of that planet between the earth and the sun so that the planet is seen against the disk of the sun like a black dot. It owes its importance to the fact that it furnishes, perhaps, the best means of measuring the distance between the earth and the sun, and this distance is the astronomer's yard stick, without which he cannot get along. The more accurately the sun's distance is known the more correct become other astronomical measurements. Modern estimates of this distance have varied between 95,600,000 miles and 91,000,000 miles. Since the transit of 1874 it has been put at about 92,800,000 miles, but the astronomers think they are yet one or two hundred thousand miles out of the way, and this year they hope to cut these limits of error down very much. The results they achieve must stand for more than a century, since there will not be another

transit of Venus until 2004. There will be the usual number of conjunctions of the moon with the various planets this year. Although of no special value to the astronomer, these conjunctions are interesting and often beautiful phenomena, and they serve to point out the planets to those who otherwise might be unable to identify the earth's sister worlds among the stars. There will be a few rather close conjunctions between some of the planets, and Jupiter, Saturn, and Mars will be conspicuous in the evening sky during the winter and spring, offering fine opportunities for observation to those who possess telescopes.

The expected comet of 1812 has not yet put in an appearance. As some astronomers think that the last comet discovered in 1821 may be There are evidences that the presence of | that the last comet discovered in 1881 may be the apostle of restheticism is making itself felt. | the long lost Lexell's comot, which nobody ex-One evidence cropped up unexpectedly in | pected to see again after Jupiter kicked it out Brooklyn when the Kings County Supervisors | as an intruder in his family of moons, it may met for organization. The Board was about to not be too much to hope that the stupendous comet of 1264, which is now more than twenty years overdue, will also pay the sun another visit and make the night again brilliant with the glories of its train.

> The period of disturbance in the sun has not yet reached its height, and the great central luminary may be expected to furnish interesting scenes for those who delight to gaze through telescopes at the wonderful things that exist outside the earth.

A Statue to the Man who Relected Ole Bull as an Inapt Pupil.

A bronze monument in honor of the violinist and e mpaser Spohr has just been finished in Berlin, and is waiting to be erected at the coming Spohr centennial at Cassel, in Germany. The musician is represented holding in his hand his famous old Stradivarius violin. for which he gave a fabulous price, both on account of the fame of its maker and because it had once belonged to Pagamini. Spehr was the maestro to whom Ole Bull first applied for instruction in violin playing, and who remost to take him as a pupil because he showed so little musical talent. Spoker made his debut in St. Petersburg that terribly

cell winter at 1861-4, when the Emperer Alexander by a benevoient usass forbade all houses of public amusement to open when the gold exceeded 17° in order that the chackmen and servants might not be exposed to the dancer of being frozen to death. It was a duil, mo shout time for the foreign artists, who had their expower to pay during January and Cobrusty, when the Spots wasp-polar, many and frank, and once had the surare to quarrel with Napoleon L and tell him that he

idn't know anything about music, though he might be " quite a good orderal."

day Gould's Reported Rettrement from the Tribune. From the Hards I Contact.

It is reported that the Tribnar has passed out of Mr. Jay thould's control, and thus Mills, the California mills mair, whose daughter has become Mrs. Whiteliter Both, has pair off the mortage which bound the T dease as with a hand of iron to Jay stoud's stock jobbling imparties. The Tuliane is to be congratulated that the necesmits of existence no longer commels it to premit a real to dishonesty, and that this function is now sto find an the Book where it sits with a far better groce. How Horner sarce of a bone must have rathed in the confin at the exhibition which the great journal he formed has

A Belle in Bistress.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Miss fining but fireign of Minnessia, Minn, an acknowledged with of the State of Minnessia is in very jour health, ad the physician solvies her to travel for her bruith, and she bus not the means to do so. I added the nid of the United States for her. She is

general and lowely. Leteviers one who is alle send a clock for a Christinas or New York a present. Fraying her our collect fill ugh her deared. It is all to the Athorises at Law. It S. For dector was also regioning horself to death for the fainteent fill that their reasons. The man court for the fainteent fill that their reasons. The man court for the fainteent fill the f

tion to anti-times We harden forther a and a -is but to was Aby one than it be provided such a labeled

Mrs. Parnell's Reception.

Mrs. Dolia Stewart Parnell is to have a reception Thinkering Hall on Pristing evening next, prior to her parties for helphil. It is to be under the anspices of play, which will not be served in its to open the enterior model, which was used include musical practices and residents.

Heal Estate Speculation in San Francisco. From the San Principes Chemicle.

Adolph Sutro has purchased almost the enextrame washing point of the risk watership from ingle or the Action on the east to the cream and in et and time the rate counters on the both to indep of this on the will be substanged in implementable its of the ours. A large part of this section be has SUNBEAMS.

-It is announced that this evening the Roy, Mr. Smyth of Harlem will preach on elders and descens, and will ordain the same -Converts connected with the Madura mission of the American Board have built a Christian

church of the stones which they took from the ruins of a -Baltimore's most fashlonable Methodist church has introduced electric lights into its auditorius with exceedingly pleasing effect. It is the Mount Verson Place Methodist Church, and the Rev. Tanmas Guard

D. D., one of the most distinguished orators in the Methodistfraternity, is its pastor. The church edifice cost about \$200,000; -The Baptist Weekly has a word of compassion for the Presbyterians of Philadelphia, in view of the recent exposition of their delinquency in brinking their infants to the baptismal font. It says: "Of course, we have no disposition to complain of these Philadelphia Presbyterians. If they are childless, they are to be

nitted, and if they are concentiously neglectful of this Church erdinance, they are to be commended."

-"Is it stagnation or transition?" Is the question propounted for discussion by the Presbyterians of Livingston County. These good people met in annual association at Genesico. The question was in reference to the state of the churches, which seems to be not quite up to the standard of what might be desired. A scheme or church visitation was set on foot with the hope that if tion of the churches in which staguation is feared.

-Brother Wesley R. Davis will to-day preach the closing sermons of his ministry in this city.
After that the church in Madison avenus will be given over to Parson Newman and his wealthy followers. They regard the \$80,000 debt under which it has struggled as a light affair which they can pay off at pleasure. If the pecaniary plans of this wealthy flock shall be carried out, it is probable that at no distant date a stately and costly edifice will take the place of the sheet iron sanctu-ary which now occupies the ground.

-Jerry McAuley's new mission in Thirtysecond street is to be opened this afternoon with a great array of eminent speakers. Twelve gentlemen are an-nounced, all of whom are eminent either as preachers, philapthropists, or Christian capitalists. The mission to in a very unholy neighborhood, where there is a great field for improvement in the morals of some of the neighbors. The good work done by Jerry in Water street gives encouragement to men of means and liberality b

stand by him in his present enterprise. -The Rev. Mr. Miln of Brocklyn some time ago became uneasy in the Congregational church of which he was pastor, and felt that he would be happler In the Unitarian fold. So he accepted a call to Unity Church, Chicago, of which Dr. Collyer had been paston Now he finds that he is theelog cally crippled and fettered by the doctrines of the Unitarians. He wants something broader and more suited to his advanced views. Therefore he resigns the pastorate of Unity Church and strikes out for new fields of theological

-The paster of the Congregational church of Madison, Wis., has sent to each member of the church a card on which is printed the request, "Please specify what particular department of Christian work you are willing to engage in." Under this is a blank which the church members are to fill up. The cards are not yet returned, and much interest is awakened to know how many of them will come back in blank. But it must be remembered that there are many people who have no talent for doing what is generally known as Christian work, and to whom it is not convenient to do any Chris tian work other than listening to the sermons and paying the regular pew rent

-The Rev. Mr. Simpson, who left his church in Thirteenth at cet in order to be rid of Infant Reprise, and that he might have a chance to preach to the masses, has selected the Academy of Music as the central spot where "the masses" may be expected to gather. On Sunday last he had Brother Pontecost of Brooklyn to help him. To-day he will have Brother Pen-tecost's chorister. Mr. Ide. At last Thursday's social union of Baptist brethren the Rev. Mr. Potter criticised Mr. Simpson's movement, and said that only the well-to-do people will go to the Academy or Music, whereas the masses, whom Mr. Simpson ought to try to reach, are the very poor ones who do not live near the Academy. He suggests that a loss expensive hall, in a neighborhood more thickly populated with poor people, will be better suited to Mr. Simpson's work,

-The Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn has always been occupying rented rooms which are not sufficiently spacious or convenient. Mr. Frederick Marquand now offers a zilt of \$50,000 toward a fund for the erection of a building, provided that others will furnish \$150,000 more by the 1st of March. the expenses of the Association's work in the contemplated building, provided that others will contribute in similarly liberal proportion. The Brooklyn Association has suffered severely in past years from having too many old gentlemen in its management. These men were once young, and have grown old so gracefully that they are unconscious of the fact that they are young ne longer. But the younger brethren, who have thought themselves entitled to take the lead in the counselling and the working of the concern, have been much dis-cearaged by finding that the elderly gentlemen consider

them of very little account -The observance of the "Week of Prayer" meetings of this sort is that the brethren who are expected to pray or to offer remarks on particular topics have given no special attention to one subject, and come unprepared, except with the old term atton prayers and remarks which they have always been in the hist of contributing. These are not strikingly collined. The people who statedly attend know them by heart, for hey have heard them so often. After coming to one "Week of Prayer" meeting which shows lack of preparation, and preves to be dull, must of the church people make other engagements for the rest of the evenings of the week. Many ministers who are heartly in sympathy with the objects announced for prayer have ficely stated that if the observance of the "Week of Prayer" cannot be maintained with more interest than has been manifested in it for the last two or three years, the insti-

-The new Baptist church in Chicago, of which the tamous Dr. Letimer not long ago became paster, has now finished the reconst uction of the old building which it bought from the Michigan Avenue Church. The new concern bears the name of Immanuel Church. Only the old wails of the Michigan avenue building were used, the reconstruction and renewal being made at a cost of \$68.000 The present auditorium seats 23:0 persons. The frescors are elaborate and artistic. The upholstery is bright crimson. The woodwork is of hard-finished butternut and oak, testefully trimmed with black walnut. The marble bantistry is in the rear of the pulpit, which is of movel design. Above it rises a molestic arch, torty feet high. In the arch hange a curtain of cinerald given, weven to order in Gling w. Specious Sunday whool rooms and prayer meeting half- are in the rear of the church, or the 108,000 spent his genewal and reflitting, only \$4.500 is yet to be raised. The only indebtedness on the property outside of this comparatively triffing sum is a mortgage of \$27,000, which was put there by the former owners of the property, and which has three years to run. As some of the wealthest Baptists in Chronce are managing the new enterprise, there need be little fear of embar-

-The odd way in which some pelantic souls would impart religious instruction to children finds Ample scope for its exercise to the illustration of the samily actual tessons. A strictur pertury of this is seen in one of the publications of a leading religious house in he toleaver to the will be on to be seen of The lesson mentions the Sea of statles and to incorrect who helical there. Therefore the policitation presents whodrats of three satespley of the fish, north na that they are "fishes of the B a of challer, and world their Latin names. The first first is at " ... Your which looks much like a poorly. The significance are More smaller, which means to be first order to a carful. The turn't books like a sector, and bears the name of The turn looks like a server, and bears the him of Laboraths Good. It would be an interesting a server to the factorist of missing actual bears of example the looks in the difference between the Laboratoria Comp. the common Macronically, and the the Children Remarks. be in order next to inquire what as arrivable connected the latterns of these experience and their Latin causes have with teaching about the premiums of Joseph Cores in simples. To the title of the picture of the net set added "Atte: Tristram"! This may awaken and our first in the mind of the boy who is tond of bahang. He see att

- The Sunday school lesson for teslay is shout "Joses in Galese," as written in Mark 1, 1908. The exemts of more than a cent but accurred between the Temptstion in the Will race and the ti to be stocked to day. Now it can a the property Christ. The region selected for it was Game from the take of that name. This was as or a morally considered as aurin Palestine. It of by the Prophet begins in this way come to said, "The prophethal waterd in Jarkhess to greater of" John too Bignet was now man breath fellowed how Jimes until Samure. Androise. and John to be his " Howers, and with their wthe Synagorus at Caparinado. These bonwere fallerarm, and were encount of a when they were called, in the symposis has devine power by a storing to he with and execuspirit. This made a professional sales sales on the who seem to have at more processor due control from unchagle. They surrest median control is com that time, whereas James one had healed the sick and or three 1 as a of his " s'ener to Meat," and note Majary to be

